

Translation.

Neth. S.F. Mission (B.B.O),
Utrecht, Koningslaan 1.

17th October, 1945.

REPORT

concerning M.I.D. agents put to death in Mauthausen on the
5th and 6th of Sep 44.

To-day, I the undersigned, Major K. de GRAAF, received
for interrogation SLIER, Bernhard, of 121b West Varckenoordsh-
weg, Rotterdam, born on the 14th of May 1923 in Rotterdam.

SLIER was for a long time prisoner at Mauthausen. In
answer to my questions on the subject, he told me the following:-

The M.I.D. agents put to death in Mauthausen arrived on
the 5th of September 1944. They were originally dressed in
brown prison clothing with clogs. They had travelled for 5 to
6 days. Immediately on arrival, they had to undress. They
were then bathed and all hair-covered parts of their bodies were
shaven, after which they were provided with the worst quality
striped vests and underpants (rags). They had to form fours
and then marched in close formation to the Schreibstube (ad-
ministration room) where the Czechoslovakian Lagerachreiber
(camp clerk) PANY, noted their names, date and place of birth
and profession.

Meanwhile the Commandant, FRANZ ZIEGLER (profession: car-
penter's apprentice) had arrived. He rang up Gauleiter EIGRUBER,
who arrived an hour later accompanied by Regierungsrat PAULSEN.
The group of prisoners was inspected by the above-named Germans,
together with Obersturmfuehrer SCHULZ (head of the political
section of the camp - profession: Kriminalassistent).

ZIEGLER sent for Untersturmfuehrer HANS KOEGL (officer in
charge of the block for that day). The latter was ordered to
liquidate the prisoners. In return for the trouble which he was
to take he received a bottle of brandy and some cigarettes.
KOEGL availed himself of the assistance of the professional
criminal, JOSEF FELZER, alias JUP, who was known to put all sorts
of people out of the way for a mere song (sometimes the prisoners
found their fellow prisoners undesirable).

The prisoners' chests were wetted with a sponge and a num-
ber written on them in indelible pencil.

It was now half past ten. They marched under the command
of FELZER and KOEGL to the Wienergraben, a mine in the immediate
vicinity of the camp, to which a staircase of about 80 steps and
about 4 metres wide gave access. They landed up in Bruoh I,
(dumping ground for all stone dynamited out of the mine, which
lay there in a heap).

The prisoners were each given a wooden carrying-apparatus
on to which other prisoners working there - chiefly Russians and
Poles - had to load stones weighing an average of 50 - 75 kg.

Meanwhile the guards round the workground were doubled and
here and there even trebled. The prisoners were forced to go
up the steps, receiving while they did it blows and kicks, and had
to carry the stones to the Sportplatz (sports ground) 900 m. away,
by the entrance to the camp. There there is a deep crevice,

known as Bahnsteig 4, into which the stones had to be thrown. SLIER noticed that the strongest men got the least blows as they were able to go the fastest backwards and forwards, with or without load. After dumping their load the prisoners had to march back to the Wismargraben.

SLIER worked in the Arbeitseinsatz in Mauthausen and accordingly received the lists early in the morning, so that he knew that in this case he had to do with Dutchmen. He asked, "Why are you here?". DROOGHEVEER FORTUYN answered; "Oh, no particular reason". SLIER asked if he could help them but the only thing they wanted was water. He succeeded partially in bringing them water by putting a hosepipe with pressure on it in their vicinity. Due to the fact that the guard was too strong, SLIER could not stay much longer and did not have enough time to gain their confidence.

The prisoners marched repeatedly to and fro. They were told that they need not work but could try to break through the ring of guards. Several of them took this opportunity and were shot down. Others became tired and very hungry (they were given no food) and succumbed or were shot down for not working or thrown down below from the rocks. At 5 o'clock there were about 12 prisoners left. They were brought to the bunker where they passed the night with four or six together in a cell, with guards. SLIER tried to get in to contact again with them here, but failed. Untersturmfuehrer NIEDERMAYER was in command of the bunker and the disposition of the guard posts. At about 8.45 Obersturmfuehrer RACHMEIER and Hauptsturmfuehrer STRAUSS came in with a dog called Lord, which was specially trained to bite men in the sexual organs (the prisoners had been put into the crematorium side of the bunker). The sounds which came from the cells gave an indication of what was going on. The next morning (still without food) at about 9.30, the prisoners were again set to work. The treatment of the previous day was repeated. By the afternoon they were all dead.

SLIER went to the crematorium, where he was in contact with the professional criminal HANS POSTEL, who allowed him access to the corpse room. With his help all the numbered bodies were put in a heap. Most of the bodies showed marks of shots in the back, head and abdomen. Some had dogbites in the upper part of the legs and lower part of the body. All the bodies were burned together, in six relays, without any other bodies. The ash is in a special place on the Sportplatz, where it was deposited in a hole indicated by SLIER and POSTEL. This was done by former S.S.-ers who were also prisoners.

17 October 1945.

O.C. Netherlands S.F. Mission.

K. DE GRAAF (Major).